BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS [illegible] vance. One Dollar and a half for six months. These rates include all who are in arrears.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XV. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1865. NO. 1.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1865.

A NEW VOLUME.

At this the commencement of the 15th volume of the PEOPLE'S PRESS we tender our thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us thus far, and take occasion to remind those of our patrons who are still in arrears, that we are very much in need of money to defray the expenses of our business. The amount due from each individual is small, and can be paid without much inconvenience, yet the aggregate is of considerable importance to us, the receipt of which would encourage us to renewed exertions to make the *Press* more acceptable to the intelligent community of Western North Carolina.

We will continue our issue a few weeks longer, hoping that, in the mean time, those who are indebted to us will pay.—Otherwise we will be compelled to suspend the publication for the present.

☞ Job Printing, such as Pamphlets, Handbills, Blanks, Circulars, Cards, &c., will be executed upon short notice.

☞ The 10th Regiment Ohio V. C., quartered at this place for some time, having been ordered away, departed for Lexington, where, we learn, they will be mustered out of service shortly.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

On the 12th instant, according to previous notice, the Justices of the Peace appointed for Forsyth County by the Provisional Governor of the State, met in the Court-House at Winston, and were qualified by D. H. Starbuck, Esq., Commissioner. Those appointed who held office under the so-called Confederate Government, could not be qualified, as they require a special pardon from the President of the United States, before they can hold office.

The list of magistrates appointed appeared in our last issue.

After the qualification of the Magistrates, the following County officers were elected:

Special Court.—N. S. Cook, Chairman. Joshua Boner and Anderson Nicholson, Associate Justices.

Sheriff.—M. Masten.

County Court Clerk.—H. A. Morris.

Superior Court Clerk.—John Blackburn.

County Attorney.—John H. Stoles.

County Trustee.—R. F. Linville.

Coroner.—John H. White.

Register.—William F. Shultz.

Wardens of the Poor.—J. P. Vest, John Blackburn, Jesse Morris, A. Nicholson, C. D. Sides, [illegible] Johnson and F. E. Light.

Committee of Finance.—T. J. Wilson, Joshua Boner and G. H. Renegar.

County Surveyor.—M. H. Morris.

Commissioner of Public Buildings.—John H. White.

Standard Keeper.—Abraham Steiner was appointed, but declined to serve.

Rangers.—Jas. H. White, F. C. Johnson and Julius Harman.

The following persons were elected Constables:

Little Creek District,		Frederick Burkhart.
South Fork	do	John W. Wright.
Winston	do	F. R. Blum.
Waughtown	do	L. M. Ferguson.
Abbott's Creek	do	Wm. Gibbins.
Bunker Hill	do	L. P. Matthews.
Belew's Creek	do	John Hester.
Kernersville	do	Joseph E. Kerner.
Old Field	do	Vincent W. Haislip.
Buffalo	do	John H. Stoltz.
Old Town	do	C. C. Stoltz.
Mill Creek	do	Aquilla Hunter.
Pfafftown	do	Thomas Clayton.
Old Richmond	do	John B. Vest.
Salem	do	T. Crafty.

☞ Z. B. Vance, late Governor of N. C., has been paroled and arrived in Statesville, where his wife now resides, and who is in very bad health.

The *Progress* says, Mr. Vance has been paroled through the influence of Governor Holden, thus returning good for evil.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.

A disastrous fire occurred in New York city, on the 13th instant. It commenced at Barnum's Museum and spread to the *Herald* office, consuming intervening buildings.

The fire originated in a defective furnace in the cellar, under Groot's Restaurant, beneath the office of the Museum. The Museum building was totally destroyed, with nearly the whole contents. Some 20 buildings on Broadway, Ann and Fulton streets were destroyed.

☞ President Johnson's health is said to be again in a precarious condition.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—This question is being agitated by the [illegible] of the North, and President Johnson has been approached by them on the subject, but he remains firm and says, the States must decide that matter. The President is opposed to the negroes voting, in their present state of ignorance.

The New York *Times* says:

"The duty of all good citizens North and South, who would promote the Negro race, is to prepare them by education for the rights and responsibilities of citizenship, and to secure their admission to those rights in each State, just as fast as they are qualified to discharge them wisely and safely, and no faster. Thousands and tens of thousands among them are qualified already, but of the great mass of those who have but just received their freedom, this cannot be said."

☞ It will be seen from the annexed article, copied from the *Standard*, that the cotton belonging to the State which had been taken charge of by the agents of the United States Department, has been restored to the State, which will materially aid her in her financial troubles. We learn that Gov. Holden has been untiring in his efforts to bring about this result.

STATE COTTON RELEASED.

It appears that the State of North-Carolina had several hundred bales of cotton at the close of the war, and at the surrender of the State by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston as a portion of his department.

Soon after the surrender, this cotton was taken in charge by the agents of the United States Treasury Department, as it was alleged that the cotton had been purchased, to be paid by the State, in payment for clothes, arms and provisions for her soldiers. Large numbers of bales we believe had been shipped to New York, and most likely had been sold for the benefit of the United States.

But when full and fair representation was made to the President of the true financial condition of North Carolina, he ordered her cotton to be restored to her, and the proceeds of all that had been sold to be paid to her agents.

Thus by the kind interference of the President our State is again in possession of ample funds to begin her civil government. The expenses of the Convention and the Legislature that must follow it, can be paid without inconvenience to any one—and if it should turn out to be absolutely necessary, it may be that enough of this money can be appropriated to pay the present United States taxes on lands—it will prove more economical to do so, than to allow the citizens lands to be forced into market and sacrificed to meet the demands of the tax gatherers.

☞ We see that some complaint is being made about the slow progress of reconstructing the State; but when, for instance, the state of affairs in Tennessee is taken into consideration, it is better, perhaps, to "make haste slowly," using great caution and circumspection.

There are disturbers of the peace in Tennessee, and incendiary speeches are being made, calculated to stir up strife.

The *Progress* says:—Among the alleged disturbers of the Peace is Emerson Etheridge, formerly a member of Congress from Tennessee, and who is now again a candidate for the same position. Etheridge has been arrested on charge of calling President Johnson a thief, Governor Brownlow a usurper, &c., addressing the negroes and telling them, that in spite of the emancipation proclamation and the free constitution of Tennessee, they were still slaves, and trying to stir up discontent and disorder generally.

THE CROPS.

The cotton, sugar, and corn crops in Mississippi promise an abundant yield.

In Texas the corn crop is abundant and considered secure from injury.

In Ohio, the grass and grain crops have never been finer.

In Maryland the wheat crop is good.

In Indiana, the crops are generally promising, and the harvest season has been favorable.

In Kentucky, the grain crops are good, but the grape crop has been injured by the rot.

In New York, particularly in the western portion, the grain and fruit crops are fine.

In Tennessee the reports from the growing crops are flattering.

In Western Virginia the crops are said to be unsurpassed by previous years.

☞ See New Advertisements:—

Wm. H. Oliver & Co., Newbern.

County Court Order.

George S. Matthews—Still for sale.

Beard & George, Tailors, Winston.

MAYOR AND COMMISSIONERS.—While most of the towns in the State, have had Mayors and Commissioners appointed, and are now under the protection of the civil law, Salem is still without these functionaries.

The Markets.—In Raleigh Bacon is selling at from 12½ to 15 cents, Lard [illegible] Corn $1, Potatoes $1, Flour $9 and $10 per barrel. The market well supplied.

In Greensboro', Bacon 12½ to 15, Lard 15, Onions $1. No other quotations for several weeks.

[illegible]—We have a considerable amount on our books, for job work and advertising, to which we earnestly call the attention of all concerned. We need the money.

PRICES OF CONFEDERATE MONEY.

[illegible] the following, from the Richmond *Republic*, showing what is that city's [illegible]:

1862—May, 1.50 for 1; June, 1.50 for 1; July, 1.50 for 1; August, 1.50 for 1, December, [illegible] for 1.

1863—January, 3 for 1; February, 3 for 1; March, 5 for 1; April, 5.50 to 5.75 for 1; May 5.50 to 6 for 1; June, 7 to 8 for 1; July, 9 for 1; August, 12 to 15 for 1; September, 12 to 15 for 1; October, 14 for 1; November, 15 to 17 for 1; December, 18 to 20 for 1.

1864—January, 20 to 22½ for 1; February, 22½ to 25 for 1; March, to 27½ for 1; April 22 to 23 for 1; May, 19 to 21 for 1; June, 17 to 19 for 1; July, 22 to 25 for 1; August, 22½ to 25 for 1; September, 22½ to 27½ for 1; October, 26 to 27 for 1; November, 27½ to 33⅓ for 1; December, 34 to 47 for 1.

1865—January, 45 to 50 for 1; February, 45 to 55 for 1; March, 60 to 70 for 1; April 80 for 1.

Redemption Bureau.

The following are the rules adopted for the redemption of United States Notes: Notes presented for redemption, of which the abrasion or loss of substance from the corner or edges does not exceed one-twentieth of their proportions, will be redeemed as entire notes. When of the issue known as Demand Notes, they are receivable for customs duties; but when Demand Notes are mutilated to the extent of one-twentieth or more, they can only be paid for under the rules, as ordinary notes, in lawful money.

Fragments of notes will not be redeemed in *full*, except when proof is adduced by affidavit that *the missing parts of such notes have been totally destroyed*, and stating the cause and manner of destruction. *Less than half of a note is not redeemable at all*, unless accompanied by such affidavit when presented by the holder. The character of the affidavit must be certified to be good by a magistrate or other public officer.

In the absence of such affidavit, fragments of notes, exceeding by measurement, more than one-half their original surface, will be redeemed in their proportion to the whole note, reckoning as a general rule, by twentieths.

Mutilated notes which have been torn no matter how much, but of which all the fragments are returned, or defaced, no matter how badly, but are certainly genuine—will be redeemed at their full face value on presentation.

Fragments of notes for which less than the full value has been paid, will be retained six months, to enable owners to return to the Treasury missing parts of such notes, and receive the amount previously withheld.

Mutilated notes and fragments will be redeemed only at the Treasury of the United States at Washington. They should be forwarded to the "Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C." with the name of the owner, the name of his or her post office and State, and the nominal value of the amount remitted, plainly written. A draft on the Assistant Treasurer, at New York, for the amount allowed, returned by mail to the address of the person remitting is the customary method of payment.

Northern correspondents state that the South Carolina Railroad has been turned over to the control of its directors. They also say that active preparations are being made to repair the same, both to Columbia as well as Augusta.

It is reported that Atlanta, Georgia, is being rebuilt much more rapidly than could have been anticipated. Business is beginning to be quite brisk. Many families which went North after General Sherman's evacuation, are about returning.

SUPPRESSED.—The Richmond *Whig* has been suppressed, because it stigmatized a certain clause of the Amnesty Proclamation as "foolish," and characterized a law of the land as "mean, brutal and cowardly, revoltingly absurd and atrociously unjust."

Gov. Murphy, of Arkansas, reports a deplorable state of affairs in that State. He charges the rebel leaders with permitting their troops to disband themselves before their surrender, so that they have scattered themselves in every direction, taking arms and ammunition, plundering and robbing without discrimination. There is much destitution in the State.

The salaries of Provisional Governors are three thousand dollars a year, payable monthly or quarterly by drafts on the Department of State at Washington.

Gens. E. Kirby Smith, Magruder and Price, accompanied by Gov. Allen and Ex-Gov. Moore of Louisiana, are reported to have left San Antonio, Texas, for Mexico, escorted by three hundred well armed men, provisioned for six months. Gens. Hindman, Bee and Gov. Murrah had left several days before. Gen. Smith was destitute and had to borrow money to get out of the State.

In a speech which he made in Washington last week, Secretary of the Interior, Harlan, hopes that [illegible] the great American [illegible] to maintain against foreign invasion the inviolability of the soil of her sister republic of Mexico.

MARRIED.

In Waughtown, on the [illegible] inst., by F. E. Light, Esq., Mr. PHILIP ROMP to Miss SARAH LEAVER, all of Forsyth County.

DIED.

In Winston, on the 8th instant, Miss CATHARINA LICK, aged 60 years.

In this county, recently, PATRICK FRANS, aged about 92 years.

Also, recently, [illegible]

NEWS ITEMS.

It is understood that in two or three weeks twenty-three regiments of the Army of Ohio now in the Department of North Carolina, will be mustered out of service, to return home. Twenty-one regiments, amounting to about thirteen thousand men, will be retained in the Department until the complete restoration of civil government. The *Progress* says upon authority, that these will be retained so long as a certain class of [illegible] continue to [illegible] as to what they will do when the Yankees leave.

General Sherman had an enthusiastic reception on his arrival in Cincinnati on Friday last. He made a speech, in which he said that Gen. Grant and himself planned the great campaign which culminated in the destruction of the rebel armies.

G. W. Gale, the man who advertised in the Selma *Dispatch* for $1,000,000 to assassinate President Lincoln, Johnson and Secretary Seward, has been sent to Alabama for trial.

Gen. R. E. Lee has gone to Cartersville, Cumberland county, Va., to spend the summer in a cottage on a small farm. He declined the offer, by a citizen of Richmond, of a farm in Orange county, which another citizen offered to stock.

The Treasury Department has now cash enough on hand to pay all coin interest on Government securities falling due prior to February next.

Judge Ould, late Confederate Exchange Commissioner, has been released from confinement, the charges made against him of being a participant in the inhuman treatment of Union soldiers not having been sustained.

Colonel Edward W. Jones, of Plymouth, N. C., has been appointed collector of internal revenue for the first District of this State.

The lately deceased Justice Catron did not miss a term of the Supreme Court at Washington for twenty seven years.

The ship William Nelson, Captain Smith, from Antwerp, June 4, of and for New York, with passengers, was burned off the Banks of Newfoundland, the 1st inst.

The fire originated from a red hot bolt being put into a tar pot between decks. 400 passengers are missing.

It is stated that the leading Masons of Massachusetts are about to invite their most influential brethren at the South to visit them and partake of their hospitalities, that the memories of past strifes may be blotted out and the Union commence, where it should, in the individual heart.

The Masons of the State of Texas met in Houston on the 15th ult., and issued an address to the order in that State, counseling obedience to the law, cheerful submission to the authorities, and discountenancing all insubordination or seditious conduct.

We annex a complete list of the officers of the North Carolina Railroad.

Nathaniel Boyden, President; Mr. Wilkes, Superintendent; Mr. Lee, Treasurer; Mr. Stagg, Secretary.

The following board of Directors on the part of the Stockholders were elected: Thos. Webb, C. P. Mendenhall, D. A. Davis, J. M. Morehead.

Such arrangements have now been perfected as will enable travelers to make the trip from Charlotte, N. C., to Charleston, S. C., in forty eight hours.

[illegible]

News from Virginia represents the condition between the whites and freedmen, as bad and growing worse. The whites trying to get rid of the freedmen, and to replace by white laborers.

Trouble exists in Tennessee arising from the enforcement of the new suffrage law passed by the late legislature. It is being violently denounced as unjust by those who are disfranchised, and by certain candidates for office who expect votes from that class.

Gov. Brownlow has issued a Proclamation declaring it to be the Supreme law of the State, and advising the people to submit gracefully. He denounces those who oppose it as rebels and directs the civil authorities to treat them as persons endeavoring to incite sedition.

THE TRIAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Now that the conspiracy trial is over and the sentences of the Military Commission executed, there will soon be some definite decision concerning the trial of Jefferson Davis.—If it should be determined to try him for treason the proceedings will, of course, take place before a civil tribunal, but, from present indications, it is more probable that he will be tried by a military commission, as the leader or instigator of the conspiracy, for it is said in government quarters there are newly discovered proofs against him in that connection.

TERRIBLE TORNADO IN WISCONSIN.

LA CROSSE, Wis., July 1, 1865.—A terrible tornado has just passed over the village and vicinity of Viroqua, Union county, Wis., prostrating fifty dwellings, killing seventeen persons and wounding one hundred.

The suffering caused by the tornado is very great, and a call is made for relief.

Benj. F. Perry, Esq., has been appointed Provisional Governor of South Carolina.

Generals Shelby, Magruder and Kirby Smith are now in Mexico.

In the year 1860 the United States mails between Washington and Richmond were carried by rail for $300 per mile yearly. For the same service the Post Office Department will hereafter pay but $200 per mile.

The receipts of customs, from the sale of public lands and internal revenue for the fiscal year ending Saturday last, will amount in round numbers about as follows: Customs, $70,000,000; from sales of land, [illegible]; internal revenue, $200,000,000.

The Convention of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Masons of the United States, is to be held at Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the [illegible] September next.

There have been filed at the State Department thus far only 1,600 pardons, under the Amnesty Proclamation of President Johnson. These oaths are required to be filed and registered at the State Department, but are probably held back through the ignorance of the officers who administer them. The number of those who have taken the oath must be very large.

Description of National Securities.

It will be interesting to many to have a description of the different securities of the National Government. The names and the terms applied to the different National Loans indefinitely:

1. The "Seven-Thirties," so-called, is a Currency Loan, having three years to run, then convertible into a Gold Interest 6 per cent Stock having 20 years to run, but with the right reserved to the Government of paying off the debt, in Gold, at any time after 5 years. The term "Seven-Thirties" is derived from the rate of interest which these three years convertible notes bear, to wit: two cents per day on each $100, or for 365 days seven dollars and thirty cents.

2. The term "Five-Twenties" is applied to the 6 per cent. Gold bearing Bonds of the United States, to which interest coupons [illegible] are attached, but which may be paid off, in Gold, by the Government, on due notice to the holders, at any time after five years, in the not improbable event the Government should be offered the money on a new Loan at a cheaper rate than six per cent.

3. The term "Ten-Forties" is applied to the 5 per cent Gold bearing Bonds of the United States, to which [illegible] Coupons are attached for 40 years, but which may be paid off in Gold, on notice to the holders, at any time after ten years, in the possible event the Government should be offered the money on a new Loan at a less rate of Interest than 5 per cent.

4. The long or unconditional 6 per cent. Gold bearing Loan, known as the six per cent of 1881, cannot be redeemed by the Government at all, except by purchase, until after the year of 1881, making this the most desirable of all the United States Loans as a permanent investment.

5. The present outstanding totals of each of the above Loans are as follows:

1—Seven-Thirties	$800,000,000
2—Five-Twenties	596,549,900
3—Ten-Forties	172,770,100
4—Sixes of Eighty-one,	281,557,400
Total,	$1,850,877,400
Interest in Currency on	$800,000,000
" in Gold on 1,050,877,400—	$1,850,877,400

In addition to the Gold interest Stocks here classified, there is outstanding $48,568,891 of the old Funded Bond 6 per cents of the United States, upon which the interest is paid in Gold and the Principal of which will be redeemed in Gold when due.

6. The terms "Greenbacks" and "Legal Tenders" are convertible. All the Greenbacks are Legal tenders; but $433,160,569 are ordinary circulation, free of interest, and $226,000,000 bear simple or compound interest, payable on the maturity of the notes, most of them, 6 per cent, payable three years after 1864, the interest compounded in a table on the back of the note every six months.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SOUTH.

The correspondent of the *Herald*, writing from Washington on the 20th, says that the question of re-establishing a small number of leading post office routes in the Southern States has been under consideration by the department for several days past. The chief difficulty is the insufficiency of postal appropriations made by the last Congress. The estimates for this branch of the service were made with no expectation of being thus suddenly called upon to extend its operations throughout the then insurgent territory. Up to the hour of the adjournment of Congress it was supposed the appropriations made were ample sufficient for the fiscal year. Some arrangement will probably be made by which the first quarter's service can be paid. This will carry the burden along until Congress can provide for it. The service was never self sustaining in the slave States. For obvious reasons it will continue an expense to the federal government for years to come, wherever re-established in Southern States. None but leading routes are likely to be soon re-opened. Within six weeks the mails are expected to go from here to Richmond by Aquia creek and Fredericksburg. The railroads from Richmond and Morehead City to Goldsboro' will soon commence carrying regular mails. From Richmond to Knoxville and from Charlotte westward to the Mississippi river are leading routes, upon which occasional service is likely to be furnished.—*Standard.*

COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS.

Randolph County has organized as follows: J. Brown, re-elected Clerk; Z. F. Rush, re-elected Sheriff; J. R. Bulla, re-elected County Attorney, [illegible] and Mr. Loudermilk re-appointed Coroners. The Justices composing the Special Court are F. F. Freeman, E. A. Sellars and Henry N. Pounds, east side of Deep river, and Zebedee Rush, Jesse Walker and Willis T. Brookshire, west side. The Greensboro' *Patriot* says that Jesse Walker and S. G. Jackson are spoken of to represent the county in the approaching Convention.

Guilford County has organized as follows: Special Court, Wm. A. Caldwell, Jesse Benbow, Shubal Coffin, Wm. S. Gilmer and Jos. A. Houston. The first named is Chairman.—Lyndon Swaim was elected Clerk; R. M. Stafford, Sheriff; Eli Smith, Public Register; D. F. Caldwell County Solicitor; Joseph W. Gilmer, County Surveyor. The other officers were also appointed. Resolutions were adopted, expressive of confidence in President Johnson and Gov. Holden. The Court then adjourned to meet on the third Monday in August next.

The Postmaster General has notified the Provisional Governors that the postal service will be resumed on all the lines of railroad in the South as soon as they respectively certify that the routes are in a proper condition for that purpose.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1865.

William Walker, Administrator of James Ingram, deceased,

vs.

Jesse Ingram, heirs at law.

Petition to sell lands to pay debts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thomas Ingram and [illegible] Ingram, heirs at law, [illegible] in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the People's Press, [illegible] for six weeks, notifying the said [illegible] to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court House in Winston, on the 1st Monday of September next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Witness, C. [illegible], Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Winston, the 1st Monday of June, 1865.

[illegible]

ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE DOLLAR per square (12 lines or less) for every insertion. Longer advertisements in proportion.

Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature will be inserted as advertisements and charged accordingly. The money *must* accompany the manuscript.

Union Meeting in Davidson County.

At a meeting held at Bethany on the 24th of June, 1865, for the purpose of raising the old "stars and stripes," the meeting convened by calling Alexander Siceloff to the chair, and appointing Jacob Clinard Secretary.

The Chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting, and on motion a committee of ten, consisting of G. S. [illegible], B. F. [illegible], J. O. [illegible], H. W. [illegible], Wm. Rothrock, [illegible], John Clodfelter, John Haines and [illegible], were appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, who after retiring for a few minutes, presented through their chairman, the following:

1. *Resolved*, That we rejoice with exceeding great joy that peace has returned to the country, and the bloody war has ended.

2. *Resolved*, That we are proud this day to raise again the flag of our great country, the proud emblem of liberty and freedom.

3. *Resolved*, That we will unite with pleasure with the authorities in aiding in the restoration of civil government, and the establishment of peace and harmony.

4. *Resolved*, That in our opinion, had the people of the State been consulted through the ballot box, an overwhelming majority would have refused by their votes to have ratified the ordinance of secession passed by the convention.

5. *Resolved*, That we ardently hope and trust that the execrable doctrine of SECESSION is dead, and dead FOREVER.

6. *Resolved*, That the brutal assassination of President Lincoln stands forth among the blackest crimes of history, and that his assassins, and all persons in complicity with them, deserve the execration of the civilized world.

7. *Resolved*, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Raleigh *Progress*, with a request that the *Standard* and *People's Press* copy.

After discussion, the above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

While the flag was being raised, the meeting was ably addressed by H. Adams, Esq., L. Haines, Esq., and Moses Evans, Esq.

Gen. Leach made a few remarks, after which Col. Sanderson, of the 10th Ohio, who was present, was loudly called for, and delivered an able address.

Mr Haines' speech was a splendid effort, and he fully sustained himself as one of the best Union men and an accomplished speaker. His able speech elicited frequent applause.

The meeting passed off pleasantly to the entire satisfaction of all.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

ALEXANDER SICELOFF, Chairman.

JACOB CLINARD, Secretary.

Union Meeting in Stokes County.

In pursuance of a previous notice for a meeting of the citizens of Stokes county at Danbury a large concourse of persons, supposed by many to number not less than two thousand five hundred, assembled on the 4th day of July, 1865. The meeting was organized by appointing William B. Vaughn, Chairman, and G. H. Mitchel, Secretary.

On motion of A. H. Joyce, Esq., the President appointed a committee of five to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting, viz: Wm. Campbell, [illegible], John F. Smith, Calvin J. Carroll and A. H. Joyce.

During the absence of the committee Dr. William Withers was called for and addressed the meeting in an able speech. At the conclusion of Dr. Wither's remarks, the committee returned and reported through their organ, A. H. Joyce, the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Hostilities having ceased between the Confederate States and the United States of America, and whereas it is essential in resuming our place in the Union to see civil government and order established as speedily as possible—therefore:

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to bear a true and faithful allegiance to the Union of our fathers.

Resolved, That we will give a cheerful support to the United States authority in the form in which it now exists in our State, and that we will aid the officers in all their proper efforts to suppress disorder and to secure the peace and safety of the people.

Resolved, That we have heard with highest satisfaction the declaration of President Johnson that the Southern States shall be restored speedily to their civil rights, with a republican form of government and the privilege of managing their own internal affairs, including the right of suffrage in their own way; that we will cordially support his administration so far as it may be consistent with the principles of the Constitution.

Resolved, That we deplore the death of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, and that we hold the assassination as a most atrocious murder, and that all who were implicated in the crime should suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

Resolved, That we will cheerfully co-operate with W. W. Holden, Provisional Governor of the State, in his efforts to establish for the people of North Carolina a civil government.

Mr. Joyce then made a speech in support of the resolutions, and was followed by [illegible] and S. H. Taylor. All the speakers participating on the occasion, condemned in the strongest terms, the principles of secession, and exhorted the people to return to their former allegiance to the federal Constitution and the Union of our fathers.

[illegible], a federal officer who was present on the occasion, made some remarks in regard to the relationship existing between free persons of color and their former masters, and directed a portion of his remarks specially to the colored persons present, defining their status and dwelling more particularly as to the duties and responsibilities now resting upon them. He also reviewed the causes [illegible] the rebellion. He disclaimed any intention on the part of the federal government, at the commencement of the rebellion, to interfere with the domestic institutions of the South; charged the leaders of the rebellion as being responsible for [illegible] the people [illegible] government, adopting a constitution republican in form and resuming their place in the family of States; and assured the people that the federal government would exercise the utmost kindness and forbearance towards the people of the South, which was consistent with her honor and the due [illegible].

On motion, [illegible] the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the editors of the *North Carolina Standard*, *Greensborough Patriot* and *People's Press*, with a request that they be published.

The meeting then adjourned, with the best of feeling among the people.

WILLIAM B. VAUGHN, Chairman.

G. H. MITCHEL, Secretary.

EQUITY LAND SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Court of Equity, for the County of Yadkin, [illegible] containing about one hundred and [illegible] nine months credit. Bond and good security required.

N. L. WILLIAMS, C. M. E.

[illegible]

Fate of the Conspirators.

THE SENTENCE OF THE PRISONERS.

ORDER BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The following important order has just been issued:

WAR DEP'T, ADJ'T GEN'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 6, 1865.

To Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock, U. S. V., Commanding Middle Military Div. Washington, D. C.:

Whereas, By the Military Commission appointed in paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 211, dated War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, May 6, 1865, and of which Major General David Hunter, U. S. V., is President, the following named persons were tried, and after mature consideration of the evidence adduced in their cases, were found and sentenced as hereinafter stated, as follows:

FIRST—DAVID E. HARROLD.

Finding—Of the specification guilty, except as to combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler; as to that part thereof, not guilty. Of the charge, excepting of the words of the charge that he combined, confederated and conspired with Edward Spangler, as to which part of the charge not guilty.

Sentence.—And the Commission therefore sentence him, the said David E. Harrold, to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct, two-thirds of the members of the Commission concurring therein.

SECOND—GEORGE A. ATZERODT.

Finding—Of the specification guilty, except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this not guilty. Of the charge guilty, except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this not guilty.

Sentence—And the Commission does therefore sentence him, the said George A. Atzerodt, to be hung by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct, two-thirds of the Commission concurring therein.

THIRD—LEUIS PAYNE.

Finding—Of the specification, guilty, except combining confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this not guilty.—Of the charge, guilty, except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this not guilty.

Sentence—And the Commission does therefore sentence him, the said Lewis Payne, to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct, two thirds of the members of the Commission concurring therein.

FOURTH—MARY E. SURRATT.

Finding—Of the specification, guilty, except as to receiving, entertaining, harboring and concealing Samuel Arnold and Michael O'Laughlin, and except as to combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler, of this not guilty. Of the charge, guilty, except as to combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler, of this not guilty.

Sentence—And the Commission does therefore sentence her, the said Mary E. Surratt, to be hung by the neck until she be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct, two-thirds of the members of the Commission concurring therein.

And whereas, the President of the United States has approved the foregoing sentences in the following order, to wit:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 5.

The foregoing sentences in the cases of David E. Harrold, G. A. Atzerodt, Lewis Payne and Mary E. Surratt are hereby approved, and it is ordered that the sentences in the cases of David E. Harrold, G. A. Atzerodt, Lewis Payne and Mary E. Surratt be carried into execution by the proper military authorities, under the direction of the Secretary of War, on the 7th day of July, 1865, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and two o'clock p. m. of that day.

ANDREW JOHNSON, *President.*

Therefore you are commanded to cause the preceding sentences hereby in the cases of David E. Harrold, Geo. A. Atzerodt, Lewis Payne and Mary E. Surratt to be duly executed, in accordance with the President's order.

By command of the President of the United States,

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

FIFTH—MICHAEL O'LAUGHLIN.

Finding—Of the specification, guilty; except the words thereof, as follows: "and in the further prosecution of the conspiracy aforesaid, and of its murderous and treasonable purposes aforesaid, on the nights of the 13th and 14th of April, A. D., 1865, at Washington City, and within the military department and military lines aforesaid, the said Michael O'Laughlin did then and there lie in wait for Ulysses S. Grant, then Lieutenant General and Commander of the armies of the United States, with intent then and there to kill and murder the said Ulysses S. Grant," of the said words not guilty, and except "combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler," of this not guilty. Of the charge guilty, except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler, of this not guilty.

Sentence—O'Laughlin to be imprisoned at hard labor for life.

SIXTH—EDWARD SPANGLER.

Finding—Of the specification, not guilty, except as to the words, "the said Edward Spangler, on said 14th day of April, A. D., 1865, at about the same hour of that day as aforesaid, within said military department and the military lines aforesaid, did aid and abet him, meaning John Wilkes Booth, in making his escape after the same Abraham Lincoln had been murdered as aforesaid," and of these words guilty. Of the charge not guilty, but guilty of having feloniously and traitorously aided John Wilkes Booth in making his escape after having killed and murdered Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, he the said Edward Spangler, at the time of aiding and abetting, as aforesaid, well knowing that the said Abraham Lincoln, President as aforesaid, had been murdered by the said John Wilkes Booth, aforesaid.

Sentence—The Commission sentence Spangler to be confined to hard labor for six years.

SEVENTH—SAMUEL ARNOLD.

Finding—Of the specification, guilty, except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler, of this not guilty. Of the charge, guilty, except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this not guilty.

Sentence—The Commission sentenced him to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

FIFTH—DR. SAMUEL A. MUDD.

Finding—Of the specification, guilty, except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler, not guilty, excepting [illegible] and abetting, harboring, and concealing said Lewis Payne, John H. Surratt, Michael O'Laughlin, Geo. A. Atzerodt, Mary E. Surratt and Samuel Arnold; of this not guilty. Of the charge, guilty, except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this not guilty.

Sentence—The Commission sentenced Dr. Mudd to be imprisoned at hard labor for life.

The President's order in these is as follows:

It is further ordered that the prisoners, Samuel Arnold, Samuel A. Mudd, Edward Spangler and Michael O'Laughlin, be confined at hard labor in the penitentiary at Albany, New York, during the period designated in their respective sentences.

ANDREW JOHNSON, *President.*

The Execution.

Particulars of the Death of the Assassinators.

Harold, Payne, Atzerot and Mrs. Mary E. Surratt, found guilty of the charges preferred against them for participating in, and aiding in the assassinations of Abraham Lincoln and W. A. Seward, were executed in Washington City on the 7th inst., the day after the finding of the military court which tried the causes.—The other conspirators have been sentenced to close confinement in the Penitentiary. We condense the following account of the execution:

After the announcement that the foregoing persons were to be hung, there was great excitement in Washington, on the 6th, and much sympathy exhibited for Mrs. Surratt. Efforts were made in her behalf to stay the execution, and a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Judge Wylie and served upon Maj. Gen. Hancock, commanding him to bring the body of Mary E. Surratt before the criminal Court of the District of Columbia, then in session.—Whereupon President Johnson issued a special order, suspending the writ. Her spiritual advisers and her daughter both sought her reprieve, but President Johnson answered that he had already maturely considered her case and that a determination had been reached.

The morning of the 7th was extremely hot. The great anxiety evinced the day before to witness the execution had increased, but the ingress to the Penitentiary yard, where the hanging was to take place, was effectually debarred by sentinels posted in long lines facing inward, and admitting only those who had received passports. Of these, about three hundred gained admittance, among them the reporters for the press and artists for illustrated papers.

The prisoners had been so closely guarded that no avenue of escape was left open; so that all were found, as usual, in their cells.

The last night of the assassins was said to have been very painful. Payne alone, of the whole party, exhibited anything of firmness and courage. His bearing throughout, says the report, was manly, partaking neither of indifference and braggadocio, or of cowardice.—He alone slept soundly and unbrokenly that night, and next morning partook of a hearty breakfast. The others passed a night of terror, seemingly prostrated by the near reality of an ignominious death. All were ministered to by preachers of the Gospel. Mrs. Surratt was attended by her daughter and Fathers Walter and Wright nearly the whole night. Harrold was surrounded by his six sisters, who gave him such comfort as his terrors might permit, by reading and reciting consolatory passages of Scripture. Atzerot and Payne was also attended by a Minister. The latter, it is said, regarded his ultimate conviction from the first a foregone conclusion and expressed to his pastor and friends a genuine contrition on, believing that he was justly expiating an enormous offence.

Two hours before the execution, about half past eleven o'clock, Payne was seated upon a mattress in his cell, his feet drawn under him, and his manacled hands across his knees, with his head drooped and his whole attitude expressive of dejection but nothing like fear, to which he appeared a stranger. He was entirely alone, having given his final confession to his spiritual adviser; and was dressed in sailor's pants and shirt, the latter very low and open at the front—being the same dress in which he often appeared at the trial. Mrs. Surratt was lying at full length upon her mattress, clothed in some white undress garment, looking very pale and debilitated. She was attended by two priests, who were about to administer the sacrament to their hope [illegible] daughter. Two ladies were also in the cell endeavoring to calm the almost continual shuddering of her shrunken figure, and summon fortitude for her to bear the wretched fate that was at hand. Harold lay upon a cot, looking very pale and livid, with eyes rolling frenziedly and conversing in a low tone with his sisters, who were grouped around him in sitting postures. Atzerot was alone, with the exception of his minister, and like the rest, was reclining upon his mattress, and though evidently seeking comfort in the spiritual advice of his companion, and nearly beside himself with fear at the nearness of his sudden death, had his feet elevated some two or three feet above his head upon the side of the wall, at an angle occasionally assumed by luxurious smokers, and thus in this singularly irreverent attitude was he receiving and apparently consoled with the ministrations of his companion.

About a quarter to 12, the friends of the convicted began to arrive—Miss Anna Surratt being accompanied by a friend, and the sister of Harrold and also a sister of Atzerot, each one clothed in black and densely veiled.—Scarcely half an hour had elapsed before they all again issued, nearly swooning with anguish, and were borne to an inner apartment, where restoratives were administered. Many eyes were bedimmed as this mournful cortege passed from sight and hearing.

One o'clock had arrived, and the heavy door opened for the procession to the gallows. First came Mrs. Surratt, leaning upon two gentlemen, followed by Fathers Wiget and Walter, the latter of whom carried a small cross with an effigy of the Saviour thereon, and also a book of prayer. She looked very pale, her limbs seemed to fail her, and it required no [illegible] exertion on the part of the gentlemen [illegible] to lead her as far as the scaffold steps. Step by step she ascended, her hands manacled behind her, every eye fixed on her now shrunken cheeks. Her face betrayed more of horror than of physical pain, her lower lip, as sometimes seen in the newly dead, curled upwards from the now incomplete teeth, which added greatly to the ghastliness of her expression. She sat on a chair placed at the south western corner of the scaffold, and immediately the reverend gentlemen waiting upon her leaned forward, applying the crucifix to her ashen lips, and pouring into her ear the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Atzerot, [illegible] to the [illegible] a face of [illegible] of horror and of supplication, that for more relief they turned from him to rest upon the regal face of Payne. Atzerot was attended to and up the steps of the scaffold by the Rev. Mr. Butler, and [illegible] bidden to be seated on a chair placed at the south western end of the [illegible].

And next came [illegible] Atzerot, dressed [illegible] collarless shirt he wore during the long trial.—[illegible] instinctively is the admiration which men feel for any man who in the last hour moves unmoved the king of terrors, that this youth with the bull neck and close shaven [illegible] short face and quiet blue eye, drew more sympathy than the fears of a thousand Atzerots could ever evoke. As he went to the stand side by side with the minister of his choice, Mr. Gillett, Checked in his gait but seemingly unembarrassed, he reached the platform and sat down near to Mrs. Surratt, and there he remained gazing as he used to do in the court room, through the bars at the white fleecy clouds that drifted before the intense rays of a sun that gilded with all the pomp of a summer noon one of the most solemn scenes ever exhibited in this land, so free hitherto from such crimes. Payne, (we prefer the more generally known name) looked neither to the right nor to the left, but straight forward and upwards. It was evident to him the crowd was nothing, his own thoughts everything. His face might be likened to that of a builder of castles in the air. Fear there was none, no more than on the face of a sleeping infant; braggadocio, or the morbid vanity that so often supplies courage, was not to be read in the quiet dreaming eye, whence the old wildness alone had fled, and as the sun faced him as he faced it, the photographer whose instrument stood in a window of the western wall will hand down Payne to posterity with a face on which no man could read either remorse for past crimes or the fear of present punishment. The memory of his horrid crime, which had appalled a nation, was lost in contemplating his bearing, which at the very foot of the scaffold a soldier who had braved death from Chattanooga to Savannah, styled righteous. Last, and in every way least, came Harrold, with [illegible] sallow cheeks, still sufficiently self-contained to walk or hobble as well as his shackles would permit, and, attended by Dr. Oolds, he too mounted the stairs and sat between the quaking Atzerot and the quiet Payne.

When all were seated Mr. Gillett stepped forward and returned the thanks of Lewis Thornton Powell, well known as Payne, for the kindness he had received during his imprisonment, and breathing a fervent prayer for the soul of the convicted man. Payne still sat gazing upon the fast dissolving clouds.—Dr. Olds then returned thanks for Harrold, and uttered a prayer, and so did the Rev. Mr. Butler in behalf of Atzerot.

This being ended, an order inaudible from below was given, and Payne stepped forward to the noose prepared for him. The others moved up to their places, quivering and horror striken. Mrs. Surratt was apparently more resigned. Atzerot and Harrold were pictures of terror.

When the noose was placed over the heads of each one, Payne bent gracefully to it and never resisted. Their arms were tied by strips of muslin above the elbows, and their legs between the ancle and knee.

The cap was now slipped over the heads of each. Atzerot exclaimed Gentlemen beware."

And as the cap was being placed on Harrold he said again "Gentlemen, good bye." And at half past one o'clock, as the ministers moved back, he said again, "may we all meet in another world."

The trap was then sprung and swaying to and fro swung the four bodies.

There is no struggle on the part of Mrs. Surratt. She hangs and swings as if within the dark folds of her puffed dress no life had ever been. Atzerot still shakes as if the fear of death were to continue beyond it and outlive consciousness itself. Harrold struggles—his chest heaves. Payne slowly draws himself up till he assumes for a second the shape of a man sitting in a rather low chair, his thighs forming a [illegible] angle with the portion of his legs from the knee downward. He straightens again, but the broad chest heaves and swells, [illegible] of [illegible] of the body on the hips. It is twenty six minutes and fifteen seconds after one. Six minutes and a half [illegible] swung there, and again a spasmodic [illegible] of one body and [illegible] of the [illegible] proves Payne still alive, but it is the last.

The four bodies hung as motionless and straight as plumb lines in the glare of a summer meridian sun.

At two o'clock Doctors Woodward, Porter and Otis examined them commencing with Mrs. Surratt and ending with Atzerot. Having pronounced them dead, Captain Roth then ordered his men to prepare to take the bodies down, and some ascended the scaffold with knives, while others stood below to catch them. They were cut down successively—first Atzerot, then Harrold, next Payne, and last Mrs. Surratt.

The four boxes prepared for coffins were then brought forward, and the corpses being laid upon them, another examination was made, and it being perfectly evident that life was extinct in all, they were placed each in his narrow house and buried in the four yawning holes prepared for them.

The President's amnesty proclamation created much excitement in New Orleans. The classes excepted from pardon were more numerous than had been expected. Large numbers of paroled rebels, officers as well as soldiers, have recently arrived in New Orleans, and settled down to the quiet routine of private life. Generals Beauregard and Dick Taylor have been for some time residing in the vicinity of the city, awaiting the proceedings of the government in their cases. Chief Justice Chase was still in New Orleans on the 10th ult. The business of the city was rapidly reviving.

The late rebel Governor Allen, of Louisiana, has issued a farewell address to the people of that state, [illegible] the [illegible] of the rebellion, and that he no longer [illegible] their [illegible], and counselling them to submit [illegible] to the National authorities.

DEATH OF [illegible]

Died in the Lunatic Asylum [illegible] on the 21st inst., Major Allen W. [illegible] member of the last [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] correspondent [illegible] informed, [illegible] programe, [illegible] a deputation of citizens of Richmond visited President Johnson recently for the purpose of influencing him to modify his Amnesty Proclamation in regard to the thirteenth exception, which excludes those who were possessed of $20,000 worth of taxable property and who voluntarily enlisted in the rebel army. The results of this committee were not only of great interest to Virginians, but to the people of the whole South, and consequently we hasten to lay an authentic account of their interview with the President before our readers. The Richmond [illegible] on the return of the delegation and states that they failed in their efforts to get any satisfactory answer from the President in regard to the subject of their trip.

The Washington *Chronicle* of the [illegible] gives the following account of the interview:

The President was waited on yesterday by a deputation of Virginia gentlemen who wished him to alter the Amnesty Proclamation by striking out the 13th exception (the $20,000 clause.) They represented that this clause interfered with the development of industry by binding up capital, and so oppressed the poor. They said that when they endeavored to borrow money in the Northern or Middle States, they were met at once with the objection that, perhaps they had over twenty thousand dollars, and if they had they could not lend it to them. So they were unable to assist to work the poor men that called upon them.

The President reminded them that the Amnesty Proclamation did not cause this distrust. It was the commission of treason and the violation of law that did it. The Amnesty Proclamation left the men just where they were before. It did not add any disability to them; if they had committed treason they were amenable to the confiscation law which Congress had passed, and which he, as President, could not alter nor amend.

In his Amnesty Proclamation he had offered pardon to some persons but that did not injure any other persons. Would they like to have the Amnesty Proclamation repealed altogether? Would they feel any easier in that case?

One of the deputation—No. But it would assist us very much if you would extend the benefits of the Proclamation to persons worth over $20,000.

The President replied that in making that exception he had acted on the natural supposition that men had aided the rebellion according to the extent of their pecuniary means.—Did they not know this?

One of the deputation—No, he did not know it.

The President—Why, yes you do; you know perfectly well it was the wealthy men of the South who dragooned the people into secession. I lived in the South, and I know how the thing was done. Your State was overwhelmingly opposed to secession, but your rich men used the press and bullies and your little army to force the State into secession. Take the $20,000 clause. Suppose a man is worth more than that now the war is over, still the chances are ten to one that he made it out of the rebellion by contracts, &c. We might as well talk plainly about this matter. I dont think you are so very anxious about relieving the poor. You want this clause removed so as to enable you to make money, dont you?—If you are very eager to help the poor why dont you take the surplus over the $20,000 you own and give it to them? In that way you'll help them, and bring yourself within the benefits of the proclamation. I am free to say to you that I think some of you ought to be taxed on all over $20,000, to help the poor. When I was Military Governor, of Tennessee I assessed such taxes on those who had been wealthy leaders of the rebellion, and it had a good effect.

One of the deputation; as it happens that none of us were leaders. We stood out as long as we could and were the last to go in.

The President—Frequently those who went in last were among the [illegible] after they got in. But be this as it may, understand me gentlemen, I do not say this personally. I am just speaking of the general working of the matter. I know there has been among some an effort to persuade the people that the Amnesty Proclamation was injuring them, by shutting up capital and keeping work from the poor. It does no such thing. If that is done at all, it is done in consequence of the violation of law and the commission of treason.

The President concluded by saying that he would look at the papers they presented, but, so far, he had seen no reason for removing the 13th exception.

The [illegible] Church South.

Rev. [illegible] writes from Beaufort, S. C., to the Christian Advocate and Journal of New York:

Dr. Myers has now gone to Macon to revive the Southern Christian Advocate. In conversation with several Southern brethren I became convinced that the Methodist Church, South, can be brought back into the same relation as before separation, I said to them, we no longer have any abolitionists, and you now have no slaveholders. You have purged your discipline of all reference to slavery and God has purged your church of slaveholders and slaves, and now it only remains for us to purge our discipline of all allusions to the dead carcass of slavery, then we can unite and have one bench of bishops, one church. Let the bishops scatter two or three hundred of your ministers through the North, and send as many of ours South, and then Ephraim will cease to envy Judah, and Judah will have no more occasion to vex Ephraim."

The church South has no more any book room or general funds. Her papers are all silenced. Nearly every conference finds more or less territory and churches now in our possession by order of the Secretary of War. The people will have no means to support the ministry for a long time. The ministry have no means of their own. I am sure the people would return more joyously, if possible, than the ministers, if terms were offered which they should deem honorable. My heart and views have been changed since learning their impoverished and heart sickening condition. Now I would advise that every member of the church which the government will take back in government membership, our church should receive back, bishops and all. We want in our church enough to save the membership and still enough in the bench of bishops to save all the Southern bishops. [illegible] great good.

The Freedman's Bureau [illegible] a large [illegible] South in tracts of [illegible] subsisting [illegible] Not less than one hundred [illegible] the State of Virginia alone.

"Andy Johnson [illegible] and bids [illegible] Good Evening."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is responsible for the following luscious bit of Washington gossip:

A friend at Washington assures us that a few weeks since an interview took place between President Johnson and Senator Sumner, which was substantially as follows:

"Good evening, Mr. President," said Senator Sumner, last week upon entering the President's room in the White House.

"Good evening, Mr. Senator," replied the President. "Please be seated a moment until I finish [illegible]."

The letter being finished, the President turned to Mr. Sumner, when the latter said:

"Mr. President, I am [illegible] upon you for the purpose of expressing to you the views of our people on the subject of reconstruction."

"Well, sir," replied the President.

Mr. Sumner commenced by saying, "Sir, your North Carolina proclamation does not meet the approbation of the people, and they will not submit to have the great results of the war thus thrown away."

"What people are you representing, sir?" asked [illegible]

"[illegible]," replied Mr. Sumner.

"I apprehend you will find you represent a small portion of the Northern people," replied Mr. Johnson.

"[illegible]," said Sumner, "we must take your North Carolina proclamation as an indication of your policy, must we?"

"Yes, sir," replied the President.

"Then, sir," said Sumner, "you do not intend to enfranchise the black man?"

"I have nothing to do with the subject; that exclusively belongs to the States. You certainly would think it usurpation on my part if I attempted to interfere in fixing the qualifications of electors in Massachusetts."

"But," replied Sumner, "Massachusetts has always been a loyal State."

"That may be," replied the President, "but the loyal men of the South have made untold sacrifices for their Union sentiments, while Massachusetts has made hundreds of millions out of her loyalty, and it would be a poor return for Southern adherence to the government if the latter should, in violation of the Constitution, thrust upon them local laws in opposition to their wishes."

At this reply of the President, Mr. Sumner became impatient and irritable, and rejoined by saying, "I am sorry to see you evincing so little sympathy with that element that placed you in power."

At this the color flashed to the President's face and he added emphatically, "You might as well understand [illegible] at any other time. You are aware, sir, I have no respect for a secessionist; I have a still greater detestation and contempt for a fanatic."

"Good evening," said Sumner, and left in a huff.

Great Disturbance in Norfolk.

ROWS BETWEEN WHITE SOLDIERS AND NEGROES—IMMENSE EXCITEMENT—BAR ROOM GUTTED, ETC.

Early last evening, Norfolk was thrown into great commotion and excitement, on account of a fight between a party of soldiers and negroes. From what we could gather of the affair, we learn that the disturbance grew out of a difficulty that occurred last Tuesday night. On that evening, a row took place between the soldiers and negroes, in the vicinity of the circus pavilion, just before the conclusion of the performance. We could not learn anything definite as to its origin, but understand that the colored individuals drew revolvers and knives, and showed other evidences of promulgating a bloody affray. Fire arms were discharged, knives brandished, and clubs freely used. Cayenne pepper and Maccaboy snuff came into play.

Report says one person was severely, and two or three others slightly wounded. A guard of soldiers came up and the combatants dispersed. They came together again later in the evening, but not much damage was done, as they retired for the night, on the approach of the guard. A few arrests were made.

Everything remained quiet until last evening, when the fight was renewed. It commenced at the identical place that it did on the previous night. We learn that a party of 30 or 40 negroes marched down Canby street in a body, and in passing the circus tent, came in conflict with the soldiers, who were on the spot in considerable numbers. The darkies were put to route, and then commenced a chase up and down the streets. "Here he goes!" "There he is!" "Kill him!" were frequent exclamations, and the excited crowd would rush after any colored man they saw. Numbers of negroes were stopped, but we heard of no violence [illegible] owing no doubt, to the proximity of the guard. Every negro seen on the streets was [illegible] in the guard house, whether as a precautionary measure for their personal safety, or otherwise, [illegible] we cannot say. We asked one of the soldiers the cause of the row. He replied that "they (the negroes) had boasted that they would drive us (the white soldiers) out of the city, and a party of us boys came around to see if they would do it."

About half past eleven o'clock, the soldiers went around on Wide Water street, between the ferry slip and Roanoke Square, and completely gutted an establishment kept by colored persons, as a restaurant and ball room. The door was torn open, furniture broken, windows knocked out, crockery ware, decanters, glasses, and everything else was ruthlessly destroyed.

The Alabama State archives, removed by the rebels to Augusta, Ga., on the advance of General Wilson's cavalry, were recently recovered, and arrived at Mobile on the 4th inst., on their way to be returned to the Capital at Montgomery. The stolen archives of the State of Mississippi had also been secured, and were *en route* to the State capital. The late rebel Governor Moore, of Alabama, has been arrested and sent North under guard. Union meetings are being held in different parts of Alabama, and national banks are to be immediately established in Mobile and Montgomery. In Mobile, as well as the other Southern cities, President Johnson's amnesty proclamation excited much interest.

John [illegible] has succeeded in getting an order for the payment of $10,000 for wood represented to have been furnished, taken, or destroyed since the war began. [illegible]

Union meetings are being held in South Carolina. Their tone is more gentle than the utterances of 1860, and they now respectfully request the President to restore those rights which, by their precipitate action, they have forfeited [illegible]

New Advertisements.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,
COMMISSION, RECEIVING & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
NEWBERN, N. C.

[illegible] business [illegible] will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of COTTON, NAVAL STORES, COTTON YARNS AND SHEETINGS, FLOUR, DRIED FRUIT, &c., &c., &c.

Also, to receiving and forwarding GOODS. Regular [illegible] are now running between Newbern, New York, Philadelphia, [illegible]

July 22, 1865. [illegible]

For Sale,

ONE [illegible] [illegible] holding [illegible] gallons. Apply to GEORGE S. MATTHEWS. Salem Chapel, Forsyth Co., July 22, 1865.

As the War is Over

AND PEACE IS HERE,

THE PRESUMPTION IS THAT EVERY BODY WILL WANT A NEW SUIT OF CLOTHES.

We, the subscribers, have opened a TAILOR SHOP, at the old stand where F. A. Wilson formerly carried on business.

From the experience of many years in that branch of business, we flatter ourselves that we shall be able to give general satisfaction to all who may please to give us a call.

All who want a neat and pleasant fit and a well made job, can now have it by calling at our shop, and upon as good terms as can be had any where else. Produce taken for work, &c.

W. H. BEARD,
[illegible]

Winston, N. C., July 22, 1865. [illegible]

JOB PRINTING!

BEING SUPPLIED WITH A GOOD & VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

Job Type and Paper,

printing of every description can be executed with neatness and dispatch, upon short notice.

TERMS—CASH.

Treasury Department of N. C.

RALEIGH, June 11th, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APpointed Public Treasurer of North Carolina by W. W. Holden, Provisional Governor, with the duty assigned, among other things, of collecting and securing all the property of the State, at home or abroad, hereby notifies all persons having any such property in their possession, to report the same to me without delay, to the end that I may get the same in my possession for the use of the State; and all persons knowing of any such property in the possession of others, are requested to give me information thereof.

W. H. Oliver is authorized to receive any State property in Alamance County, and H. A. Dowd is authorized to receive any such property in the State, West of Alamance County.

JONATHAN WORTH,
Public Treasurer and Property Agent of N. C.
Raleigh, June 11, 1865.

Each of the newspapers published in the State are requested to give this advertisement three insertions and to forward the account to this office.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

NORTH CAROLINA ADVERTISER.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ESTABLISHED in the city of Raleigh an Agency for the purpose of buying and selling Real Estate in North Carolina. In connection therewith, and as auxiliary thereto, they will publish a double sheet twenty-four column weekly newspaper, in which will be advertised, free of cost, all lands offered for sale through their agency, and which will be devoted to the dissemination of information concerning the agricultural, mineral, manufacturing and other resources of the State. By means of competent agents in every county they will report the present advancement and special capabilities for future development of each.

It will be found, on investigation, that no State in the Union can present such a combination of advantages as North Carolina. Situated midway between the colder regions of the North and the more tropical climate of the South, its lands stretching from the sea-coast to the mountains, yield bountiful returns of cotton, tobacco, rice, grain, fruits, pasturage grapes and other products, while in its bosom lie rich mines of gold, and iron, copper, lead, coal and other minerals, its rivers afford water power sufficient for the most extensive factories, and in its forests are boundless supplies of naval stores, timber and material for tanning. Under the recent change in the system of labor it becomes the interest of proprietors to part with a portion of their landed estate, and it is the object of this enterprise, through agencies in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and other cities, to bring these abundant resources of the State to the notice of men of energy and capital, to bring together the seller and the buyer, and to aid in starting North Carolina in a career of prosperity heretofore unknown.

The ADVERTISER will be furnished free of charge to all customers, and to others at one dollar per annum. The first number will be issued by the first of July next, [illegible] material already ordered, can be procured from New York before that time. Those desirous to advertise in the first number will please communicate to the undersigned at once. Moderate commissions will be charged where sales are made.

HECK, BATTLE & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
J. M. HECK,
[illegible] WILLIAMSON.

[illegible] All papers in the State copy twice and forward bills.

June 13th, 1865.

KEMP. [illegible]

NORTH CAROLINA

LAND AGENCY.

[illegible] will buy, sell and lease [illegible]

Through reliable agents in every county [illegible]